

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 7.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1895.

NO. 3.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
S. F. BLYTHE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
One year.....\$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months......50
Single copy......10

**THE GLACIER
BARBER SHOP,**
HOOD RIVER, OR.

GRANT EVANS, Proprietor.

Shaving and hair-cutting neatly done. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PATROL OF THE COAST

The Government to Thwart Cuban Filibusters.

GUARDING THE FLORIDA SHORE

Washington, June 13.—The determination to send the United States steamship Raleigh to the Florida coast for the purpose of co-operating with revenue cutters to prevent filibustering expeditions starting from our shores, is one of the first acts of Mr. Olney in his new position. Secretary Herbert has deemed such a course advisable for some days past, and conferred with the president on the subject. He and Secretary Olney then had a further conference, and as a result the formal orders to the Raleigh were issued.

Written instruction carefully stating the line of policy which the administration desires to pursue in regard to the interference with filibusters will be sent to Captain Miller, commanding the Raleigh, and it is probable he will be called to Washington for a conference with Acting Secretary McAdoo before his vessel leaves New York. These instructions are not available, but it is known he will be directed to use the utmost care in preventing any vessel from leaving our coast destined for Cuba with the object of rendering aid to the revolutionists. The mere shipment of arms is not regarded as a violation of the neutrality laws, and before any vessel is overhauled by the Raleigh the officers must be thoroughly convinced the suspected craft is fitted out as a fighting machine to operate against Spain. It is the desire of the authorities that proper steps shall be displayed not only by the Raleigh, but by revenue cutters, to prevent illegal expeditions from leaving our shores, and treasury officials are seriously considering the advisability of further augmenting the force of revenue cutters in southern waters.

The following letter from the treasury department was sent today to all collectors of customs from New York to the Rio Grande:

"It is a matter of rumor that at various points in the United States, attempts are making to enlist men to equip and arm vessels and by other illegal measures to aid the insurrection now in progress in the island of Cuba. While this department has been furnished with tangible evidence, confirmatory of such rumors, it deems it of great importance that no possibility be given for complaints that the government of the United States has in any respect fallen short of its full duty to a friendly nation. Collectors of customs from the several districts between New York and Brownsville are especially enjoined to see to it that the neutrality laws of the United States, particularly sections 5389 and 5390, of the revised statutes, are fully complied with."

Acting Secretary McAdoo, of the navy department, said this afternoon that the instructions sent to the commander of the cruiser Raleigh for his guidance when on patrol duty off the Florida coast, were of the most comprehensive kind and provided for a full and strict enforcement of the neutrality laws. The Raleigh probably will go first to Key West. This is the only port on the Florida coast which a vessel of her draught can safely enter. She then will make a thorough patrol of the coast line, and to render it more difficult for a filibustering party to get away, the cruiser's steam launches and small boats will be manned whenever it is necessary to look into narrow inlets and passes for light-draft schooners and yachts, which are the favorite means of transportation of the filibusters. With Spanish men-of-war lying off the Florida coast outside of the three-mile limit, and the Raleigh and her boats sweeping the inside waters, the over-enthusiastic Cubans and their American sympathizers who undertake to drive the United States into trouble by using Florida as a base of hostile operations against the government of Cuba are likely to be repressed with a strong hand.

FOR THE THIRD TIME.

The Lone Highwayman Again Holds Up the Klamath-Ager Stage.

Ashland, Or., June 13.—The regular monthly hold-up of the Klamath Falls-Ager stage occurred last night about a half mile north of the Topsy grade. It was a few minutes past 11 o'clock when the driver, Charles Barneburg, heard the same old order, "Halt and throw out the express box and mail pouches, and tell your passengers to get down," given by the lone highwayman. There were two passengers aboard, one inside. Charles Zwissler, who was on the seat with the driver, cut open the sacks, according to orders. The driver and passengers were then ordered to remove their coats and vests and the driver ordered to break open the box, but he told the robber the box was empty, and when he shook it, the robber seemed satisfied and told the driver to put it back in the wagon. It was not opened. The robber ordered the driver to take out one of his lights and examine the inside of the wagon, and then to leave the light and move out of the way, and that, when he finished, they might come back and get their coats. They moved on about fifty yards and could see the robber quite plainly as he went through the registered mail and coats; but he overlooked some registered letters and \$60 in cash that was in Zwissler's coat. After he had satisfied himself he called to the driver and passengers to come back and get their coats and what was left of the mail. While they were gathering up the mail, the robber again went through the wagon to satisfy himself that there was nothing left. He then bade them good-night and they pulled out.

The robber was a man of medium size and wore a dark overcoat and light straw hat. He had no mask on, but kept out of the light so that his features could not be described. He only got a few dollars from the passengers, and, it is thought, but little from the mail pouches.

A TRIBUTE TO GRESHAM.

Venezuelan Flags Are at Half-Mast for Three Days.

Washington, June 13.—A Venezuelan tribute to the memory of the late Secretary Gresham has come to the state department through Minister Andread in the shape of a note addressed to him by Senator Jose Palido, the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs. The message has a peculiar significance in view of the fact that the late secretary had hoped to make his policy in the Venezuelan boundary dispute the crowning glory of his administration. The letter is dated Caracas, May 29, and is as follows:

"Yesterday at a late hour I received your telegram announcing the death of his excellency, Secretary Gresham. This calamity must sensibly affect all who, in the last two years, have followed with any degree of interest the course of the foreign policy of the United States, in which that distinguished statesman was displaying the great gifts of his intellect. Venezuela is necessarily one of the countries of America in which this event has caused the greatest sorrow, inasmuch as that noble gentleman had displayed on various occasions and in an eloquent manner the cordial feelings by which he was actuated towards the republic. Please convey the expression of sincere sentiments to the department of state, in order that it may be communicated to his excellency, President Cleveland. The national flag has this day been ordered to be kept at half-mast on all public buildings for three days in memory of the efforts made by Mr. Gresham to secure a just and amicable settlement of the Venezuelan-British dispute."

A Dispute Settled.

San Francisco, June 13.—The question of authority between the executive and literary committees of the Fourth of July celebration committee which involved the placing of the name of Rev. Anna Shaw on the literary programme has been settled, and Miss Shaw has consented to address an audience on the nation's natal day.

There are seventy-two trades unions in this city, and from the present appearances, not one will accept the invitation of the executive of the Fourth of July celebration to parade on the national holiday. The cause of this apparent lack of patriotism seems to be various. Half a dozen unions have decided not to parade, in conformity with the action taken by the labor council last Friday evening. Several other unions will meet tonight and probably take the same action. The trouble grew out of a disagreement about representation on the executive committee which has the celebration in hand.

Arms in a Church.

New York, June 13.—A special to the World from San Jose, Costa Rica, says: The police have seized a large lot of arms which were concealed in a church in the village of Saca. The ownership of the arms has not been traced, but it is believed they were hidden by conservatives for a revolution which was being worked up during the late presidential election.

MISSIONS DESTROYED

Confirming Earlier Reports From China.

NO MENTION OF LOSS OF LIFE

Local Officials Refused Protection to the Missionaries Until the Mob Destroyed the Buildings.

Shanghai, June 12.—The report of the total destruction of the missions in Cheng Tu, Kiat Ting and Yoa Cho Pu has been confirmed. The local officials refused protection to the missionaries until the mob had completed the work of demolishing the buildings. The mission stations at other places have been threatened. About twenty adults besides a number of children have taken refuge at Cheng Tu and Yamen. Viceroy Lin is blamed for the affair.

Nothing Known in Washington.

Washington, June 12.—The Chinese legation has received no information as to the reported massacre of American missionaries in Cheng Tu, and strong hopes are entertained that the affair may be less serious than the meager reports indicate. It is stated at the legation that Cheng Tu is a large city in the interior of China. The people are far removed from the centers of foreign commerce, such as Canton and Shanghai. Recently, however, by the treaty of peace this interior city was one of several places to be opened to foreigners and foreign commerce. This, it is explained, has agitated the people, who lived by themselves from time immemorial.

The missionaries are the only foreigners who have heretofore settled in Cheng Tu. Their number is not known. It is said the number of missionaries, including their families, in the capital must be less than 100, including all nationalities. The missionary headquarters is at Cheng Tu, where it is believed there is not exceeding ten missionaries, the rest being scattered through the province. But this information is based only on the general information of Chinese officials, as there are not exact details as to the extent of the missionary service through China. The tung-li-yamen sought to secure from each foreign government a complete list of the missionaries and their place of service, but this was not given. It is said that the emperor of China and the tung-li-yamen have given every possible protection to the missionaries, although it has been impossible to guard against mob violence, particularly at remote interior points.

The Chinese governments has asked foreign governments to appreciate these difficulties, and has advised that the missions should be kept within safe limits. But the zeal of the missionaries has led them to push forward without fear of results, to places where Chinese officials have had difficulty in affording full protection. Notwithstanding this the authorities at Peking have done their utmost. They have placed upon the viceroys of the province the responsibility of protecting the missionaries, churches, etc., the viceroys understanding that they will be degraded if mobs are permitted to disturb the missions. As a result, the viceroys and their prefects of police are active in restraining mob outbreaks.

The Official Gazette of China recently received here, shows that a change had been made in the viceroys at Cheng Tu, and that a new one had just assumed his duties. This, added to the agitation of opening the city to foreigners, may account for the disturbances which have occurred.

A PACIFIC CABLE.

A French Company Makes a Proposition to the Hawaiian Government.

San Francisco, June 12.—The steamer Australia arrived today from Honolulu, bringing the following advices dated June 8:

Audley Coote, an Australian, who is interested in different cables, arrived on the 1st to confer with the Hawaiian government regarding the proposed Pacific cable. He has made a proposition which will be considered by President Dole and his cabinet. He represents a French company that is willing to build from Sydney to San Francisco, taking in Auckland, Samoa and Honolulu. He wants the Hawaiian government to pay an annual subsidy; in return no charge will be made for official messages. He will make a similar proposition to the United States. Mr. Coote feels confident that both governments will assist his company. He declares the cable will be built within eighteen months. Mr. Coote will be in Washington October 7.

Sale of the Spitzer Collection.

New York, June 13.—A special from Paris says: The sale of the Spitzer collection of arms and armor at the gallery Petit, has opened. It was fairly well attended. There were, however, no representatives present from South Kensington, the Louvre or the Berlin museum. The proceeds of the sale already amount to \$80,000.

TO PREVENT THE FIGHT.

The Dallas Pastors' Association Resolves Against the Proposed Mill.

Dallas, June 13.—The Dallas Pastors' Association met in the Young Men's Christian Association building at 11 o'clock, with the Rev. S. B. Spraggin in the chair. The regular business was set aside and the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight taken up. The Rev. Mr. Spraggin, of the Methodist church, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, We learn with shame and sorrow that it is proposed to hold in our midst a pugilistic encounter, and

"Whereas, Such contests are brutal to an unspeakable degree; and,

"Whereas, Such a contest will concentrate in our midst a horde of gamblers, thieves, pickpockets, thugs and harlots, whose presence, even scattered throughout the country, is a perpetual menace to the welfare of the community, and when concentrated here would debauch our city and state in an unlimited degree; and,

Whereas, While we have the fullest confidence in the integrity, ability and courage of our chief executive, Governor Culberson, there is some doubt as to the adequacy of our statutes to enable the state authorities to effectually interpose to prevent the blemishing of the fair name of our city and state in the eyes of the civilized world in this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our most emphatic disapproval and abhorrence of the proposed outrageous abomination.

Resolved, That we call upon the attorney-general of the state for an opinion as to the power given in our laws to the executive in the premises."

They then asked the governor, if he finds the law inadequate, to call an extra session of the legislature to prohibit the fight.

A mass meeting held tonight to protest against the fight, brought together seventy-four persons, of whom seven were preachers. The protest was carried by two majorities.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Indian Evidence in Support of the American Claim.

Seattle, June 13.—Another important piece of evidence in support of the American claim that the Alaskan boundary runs along Portland canal and not Behm channel, as claimed by the British, was received by the Seattle chamber of commerce today. It is a letter dated May 31, from D. Leask, who migrated from British Columbia to Annette island, which is in the disputed territory, but was granted them by the United States government some years ago. In it the following statements are made:

"First—When we left our old home in British Columbia, we were regarded as foreigners by the Canadian authorities.

"Second—In the summer of 1887, when we migrated to Alaska, Port Ton gass, just over Portland inlet, was a port of entry. We had to pay duty to a customhouse officer residing there on all dutiable articles we brought over to this country.

"Third—We employed three small steamers to convey over our belongings, one of which the customs officer at Fort Simpson tried to detain as coming from a foreign country. We had to receive our clearance papers at Fort Simpson before coming over to Alaska.

"Fourth—Having got over to Annette island, the Canadian agent at Metlakatla, B. C., ceased to have any control over us, which would not have been the case if the boundary line had been doubtful."

The Stanford Suit.

San Francisco, June 12.—In the United States court today ex-Judge John Garber concluded his argument in favor of the demurrer of Mrs. Stanford against the suit of the government to recover \$15,000,000 from the estate of the late Senator Stanford. He contended that under the acts of 1862 and 1864 there was no provision that the stockholders of the Central Pacific should be personally liable for the payment of the United States bonds. That these bonds should be paid he contended was only a condition of the bill. It was not a contract—only a condition. A decision is expected in about a fortnight.

He Is Held for a Ransom.

Butte, Mont., June 12.—A dispatch from Chinook, Mont., says the 12-year-old son of Marcus C. Kane, a rancher, had been kidnaped by Frank Turner, a hunter, and several other men, whose identity is unknown. A note has been sent to Mr. Kane by Turner stating that the boy will be held for ransom. A posse of ranchers and cattlemen started after the boy. The kidnapers have been trailed some distance into the mountains, but the trail has been lost.

The Brazilian Boundary Dispute.

Rio de Janeiro, June 12.—The cruiser Teradentes has been dispatched to French Guinea. Admiral Gullobel will then proceed to Paris with a view to securing a settlement of the frontier dispute.

TREND OF BUSINESS

Better Conditions Prevail in Every Direction.

CROPS ARE AS YET UNSETTLED

As the Earning Power of the Masses Becomes Greater, Consumption Grows Larger—Prices High.

New York, June 10.—Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The trend of business is rising, even as it was falling just two years ago, with surprising rapidity. The gain has gone so far and so fast in some branches that the more conservative fear it may not be maintained. But the period of dullness which comes in each market after an unusual rise brings as yet nothing like a corresponding decline. Industries gain much, halt, or fall back a little and then gain once more. The demand for consumption is steadily increasing as the employment and wages of the people increase. The demand for money increases, one bank reporting 29 per cent increase in the discounts for the country and another 23 per cent more commercial loans than a year ago, and all but two report some gain.

"The serious question remains whether the crop will be good enough to sustain a large business. The reports are better by far than estimates recently current. Wheat rose 2c, fell back 2c with realizing, and has risen again 3c, with a Western estimate of a crop of 80,000,000 bushels smaller than last year. It is pertinent to remember that official and most unofficial reports, down to a late period last fall, had the yield about 80,000,000 lower than now known to have been. Western receipts were 234,000 bushels more than last year, and in five weeks have been 7,671,000 bushels against 6,990,500 last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, 670,000 bushels smaller for the week, have been in five weeks 7,786,700 bushels against 11,945,500 last year.

There is neither holding back by farmers, nor any anxious haste in purchasing by foreigners to support the belief in a scarcity. Cotton declined an eighth of a cent.

"Iron pushed upward like the great buildings into which so much of it goes and the advance in finished products has become general. Of structural steel, 12,600,000 tons were turned out in May by the Homestead works, breaking the record, and prices rose to 1.3 cents for beams and 1.2 for angles.

"Coke producers are said to have substantially agreed upon sales by an agency and an advance in prices to \$1.50 or higher. Chicago works are in full operation, though the demand from agricultural implement makers lags, because the coming harvest is in doubt. Tin is weaker, with a rise in the world's supply, but copper is stronger at \$10.75 for lake, and lead at 3.3 cents.

"Failures for the week were 195 for the United States, against 216 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 40 last year."

TOLD TO INSPECTORS.

The Official Inquiry Into the Wreck of the Colima.

San Francisco, June 10.—The United States inspectors of hulls and boilers commenced an official examination on into the Colima disaster today. A. K. Richardson, storekeeper of the wrecked steamer, told the story of the storm, of the sinking of the ship and of the rescue of the survivors by the steamer San Juan. His testimony developed no new details of the shipwreck. Third officer Hansen was the next witness, and stated that when the steamer left Manzanillo May 26 the weather was fair, with a heavy southwest swell. He said that he had superintended the loading of the cargo; that the work had been well done, and that the cargo had not shifted. If the Colima had not been a good boat, he thought she would not have weathered the storm as long as she did. He heard no explosion. He was in charge of the bridge when the steamer went down. He believes the wreck was due entirely to the violence of the storm. The morning of the 27th she fell off into the trough of the sea and listed to starboard. Three heavy seas broke over her, and after the third she listed over on her beam ends with her masts in the water, sinking five minutes later before the life-boats could be launched.

The customs and quarantine authorities say they will discipline the Pacific Mail officials for summarily removing the Colima's officers and seamen from the San Juan on a tag before the quarantine or customs officers boarded her.

Notified of Castle's Appointment.

Washington, June 13.—Secretary Olney has received a brief telegram from Minister Willis, dated Honolulu, June 3, and San Francisco, June 10, saying that W. R. Castle has been appointed Hawaiian minister to the United States, in place of Thurston.

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

Formosans Submit Readily to the Rule of the Japanese.

Hong Kong, June 10.—Advices from Formosa indicate chaos is rapidly giving way to order, now that the Japanese troops have reached Tai Peh Fu and established headquarters at that point. The natives of Formosa are submitting readily to the rule of the Japanese. The Japanese losses during the military movements in occupying the island amount to only eight men. The Chinese carried away millions of dollars' worth of property from the Chinese fortifications.

During the firing which followed the detention of the steamer carrying the ex-governor and ex-President Chang Ting, who was making an effort to escape from the island, seven persons were killed and seventeen wounded on the steamer. The German gunboat Itlis replied to the bombardment from the fortifications on the Formosan shore, and the native gunners deserted their positions. The forts were quickly silenced. According to all reports thirteen natives were killed by the cannonade of the Itlis.

The Controversy Over Ames' Estate.

Baltimore, June 11.—The long-pending controversy over the estate of the late Bishop E. R. Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been settled. The suit brought by Mrs. Emma L. A. Weik, grand-daughter of the bishop, and administratrix of his estate, against William Hiss, husband of the bishop's daughter, to recover the value of the personal property left by the bishop, has been entered in court as "agreed and settled." Similar action has been taken with reference to five other suits growing out of the controversy. During the recent visit to Chicago of ex-Governor White, counsel for Mrs. Weik, the terms of settlement were agreed upon.

They Lassoed the Socialists.

London, June 12.—A Vienna dispatch says during the trouble between the police and socialists last Sunday, "Texas Jack" happened to be practicing near the scene of the riot with his north American Indians. One of the local magistrates ordered "Texas Jack," his cowboys and Indians, to catch the socialists with their lassoes. Six of the workmen were thus thrown down and placed under arrest. There is considerable indignation among the people in consequence of the manner in which the laborers who gathered in the streets were treated.

The Rebel Yaqui Indians.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 12.—Advices from Hermosillo, Sonora, state that Saturday afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Flores Hormosa, with fifty regulars of the Mexican army, came upon a band of rebel Yaqui Indians in Chihuahuate canyon, Upper Sonora, and routed them with heavy loss. Darkness terminated the fight. On the Mexican side a colonel and five soldiers were wounded and one corporal killed. A large amount of booty was recovered from the Indians. The Yaqui rebellion is the most serious ever known, and the Mexican forces are making little progress against it.

Costa Rica Preparing for War.

New York, June 10.—A special to the World from San Jose, Costa Rica, says:

Everything possible is being done to put this country in a good position for defense. The topography is such that an invasion by Honduras and Nicaragua combined would be difficult. If the four other Central American republics combine against her, it is believed she will receive Colombia's aid, with which she can hold her own. Costa Rica will make no further concessions, but will rest on President Cleveland's decision with reference to the boundary.

Forest Fires in Indiana.

Brazil, Ind., June 10.—Forest fires are raging in the northern part of this county and the southern part of Parke, caused by railroad men burning ties along the track. It is said that about 300 acres of timber have been consumed by the flames, while some residence property is threatened. A large number of men have been constantly at work fighting the fire. The shafts at the coal mines of the Superior Coal Company, the Isaac McIntosh Coal Company, the Swamp Angel mine, and several others are threatened.

Satisfaction Will Be Given.

Constantinople, June 7.—In a dispute here today between a Turkish officer and the officers of a French steamer regarding baggage, the former drew a sword and wounded one of the French officers. The Turkish officer was arrested. The French embassy promptly demanded satisfaction from the Turkish government, which agreed that the Turk shall be tried by French laws.

A Protest From England.

London, June 10.—The Standard, in an editorial, enters a strong protest against Russia being allowed any portion of the Chinese territory in return for the guarantee of a loan to the Chinese government.